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repositories of the powers and the only agents of the people to manage the affairs of the United States. The government of the United States, he finds, is merely a municipal agent ordained by the people of the States united. The accepted interpretation that each State has contributed an equal share of its power from which to weld a new nation is of course denied. All these are arguments the opponent of State rights cannot overlook. Yet one may doubt if the tone of the book is not too pessimistic, too biased. At all events, such a vigorous polemic on State rights cannot escape criticism in the light of modern ideas.

THE STATUTORY AND CASE LAW APPLICABLE TO PRIVATE CORPORATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL CORPORATION ACT OF NEW JERSEY AND CORPORATION PRECEDENTS. By James B. Dill. Second Edition. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1899. pp. xxx, 364. The State of New Jersey, especially during the last twenty-five years, has by liberal legislation invited the formation of large companies. She has offered opportunities for combination impossible in other States, she has allowed her corporations to hold stock in other corporations, and has thus indirectly affected the policy of other States. Mr. Dill's book, therefore, is of more than local interest. The first edition aimed to give concise information as to the organization and management of private corporations under the laws of New Jersey. The text of the statutes was given with reported cases arranged under appropriate headings. Thirteen hundred and thirty-six corporations were organized in New Jersey between January first and August first of the present year, — many of these formed by lawyers from all parts of the Union. The author, therefore, has added to this second edition as a new feature "carefully selected corporations precedents." This alone should give the book a far reaching value. A digest of the reported corporation cases of New Jersey is also added. Mr. Dill's scheme seems clear and carefully elaborated.

THE CIVIL LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES ARISING OUT OF NEGLIGENCE. By Henry F. Buswell. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899. pp. cxxiii, 545. This volume is much the same as the first edition published in 1893. The text has been revised here and there to conform to changes and developments in the law since that time, and a few new sections, many illustrations taken from recent decisions, and some seventeen hundred citations have been added. In being thus brought down to date the practical value of the work is greatly enhanced. The author's aim is to state the principles which create the relations of plaintiff and defendant in actions for personal injuries caused by negligence; to discuss the law of negligence in this regard, and the rules applicable in cases of liability created by statute; and to consider the general rule of liability as modified by the relation between the parties of employer and employee. The statement of the law is clear and accurate, and, as a rule, there is sufficient explanation of the theory of liability to suit the requirements of the student. The elaborate classification of the subjects is well carried out and exhaustive; although there seems to be no good reason for omitting the much discussed topic of liability for injuries resulting from fright or nervous shock negligently caused.